

# WHAT TO USE (continued)

CROP	FERTILIZER
<b>ONIONS</b>	(See Root Crops.)
<b>PARSNIPS</b>	(See Root Crops.)
<b>PEAS and BEANS</b>	Superphosphate 3-lbs., Sulphate of Potash 1-lb., Sulphate of Ammonia $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Mix thoroughly, and fork into the rows before sowing, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to each yard*run of row.
<b>POTATOES</b>	Superphosphate 4-lbs., Sulphate of Potash 2-lbs., Sulphate of Ammonia 2-lbs. Mix well. Apply to the drills at planting time at the rate of 4-oz. to the square yard.
<b>POT PLANTS</b>	For potting add 2-oz. each of Bone Meal, Superphosphate and Sulphate of Potash to each bushel of soil, and mix well. For weekly watering use 1-oz. of the following mixture to each 2-gallons of water: Sulphate of Ammonia $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., Sulphate of Potash $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., Superphosphate $1\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Do not feed before pots are full of roots.
<b>RHUBARB</b>	In the Autumn, broadcast equal parts of Kainit and Superphosphate 3-oz. to the square yard. In the Spring 1-oz. of Nitrogenous manure to each 2 square yards.
<b>ROOT CROPS</b>	Superphosphate 4-lbs. Sulphate of Potash 1-lb. Mix well. Apply at planting time. 3-oz. to 1 square yard. During growth as a top dressing: 1-oz. Nitrogenous manure to each 2 square yards. (Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc.).
<b>ROSES and CARNATIONS</b>	The following approximates to a well known proprietary manure and will be found excellent. Nitrate of Soda $3\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs., Sulphate of Magnesia 1-lb., Sulphate of Lime 1-lb., Calcined Sulphate of Iron $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., Superphosphate of Lime 14-lbs. Lightly fork in, 4-ozs. to the square yard, in Spring-time. When in flower, 2-oz. in 2 gallons of water as a weekly feed.
<b>SWEET PEAS</b>	Prepare a mixture of Superphosphate 3-lbs., Sulphate of Potash 1-lb., and Sulphate of Ammonia $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Mix well, apply 4-oz. to the square yard, at sowing time. When buds appear, water weekly with a solution of 1-oz. of the above in 2 gallons of water.
<b>TOMATOES</b>	Mix together Superphosphate 3-lbs., Sulphate of Potash $1\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs., Sulphate of Ammonia $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. For greenhouse culture, pot with a mixture of 8-oz. of the above to each bushel of soil. Do not feed until first truss is formed, afterwards every 14 days with 2-oz. of the above mixture in 2 gallons of water. For outside culture, apply above mixture at planting out, at rate of 2-oz. per square yard, and feed fortnightly after fruit has begun to set.
<b>TURNIPS</b>	(See Root Crops.)

EVERYTHING FOR

**Timothy Whites & Taylors**  
CHEMISTS and HOUSEHOLD STORES

YOUR GARDEN



### FERTILIZERS.

- \*Agricultural Salt. 7-lb. 1/-; 14-lb. 1/9; 28-lb. 3/-; 56-lb. 5/-; 1-cwt. 8/-.
- \*Basic Slag. 7-lb. 8d.; 14-lb. 1/-; 28-lb. 2/-; 56-lb. 3/6; 1-cwt. 6/-.
- \*Dried Blood. 11.5% Nitrogen. 1-lb. 4d.; 7-lb. 2/3; 14-lb. 3/9; 28-lb. 6/6; 56-lb. 12/6; 1-cwt. 22/6.
- Eclipse Fish Manure. 7-lb. 2/6; 14-lb. 4/-; 28-lb. 7/-; 1-cwt. 12/-; 1-cwt. 24/-.
- "Flowerbank." The best all-round fertilizer. 7-lb. 1/6; 56-lb. 11/-; 1-cwt. 20/-; Trial drum 7d.
- \*Ichthemic Guano. 7-lb. 3/-; 14-lb. 5/6; 28-lb. 10/-; 1-cwt. 17/6; 1-cwt. 32/-.
- \*Kainit (Commercial). 7-lb. 9d.; 14-lb. 1/3; 28-lb. 2/3; 56-lb. 3/9; 1-cwt. 6/6.
- "Limbox" (Garden Lime) in bags. 7-lb. 1/2; 14-lb. 2/-; 28-lb. 3/6; 56-lb. 6/-.
- \*Muriate of Potash. 50% Potash. 7-lb. 2/-; 14-lb. 3/6; 28-lb. 6/-; 56-lb. 11/-; 1-cwt. 21/-.
- \*Nitrate of Potash. 44.12% Potash. 13.58% Nitrogen. 7-lb. 3/-; 14-lb. 5/3; 28-lb. 9/-; 56-lb. 17/-; 1-cwt. 32/-.
- \*Nitrate of Soda. 1-lb. 3d.; 7-lb. 1/3; 14-lb. 2/3; 28-lb. 4/-; 56-lb. 7/6; 1-cwt. 12/9.
- \*Nitro-Chalk. 1-lb. 3d.; 7-lb. 1/6; 14-lb. 2/6; 28-lb. 4/6; 56-lb. 8/-; 1-cwt. 14/6.
- \*Peruvian Guano. 7% Ammonia. 10% Phosphoric Acid. 14% Potash. 7-lb. 2/6; 14-lb. 4/6; 28-lb. 7/6; 56-lb. 13/6; 1-cwt. 22/6.
- \*Raw Bone Meal. 7-lb. 1/2; 14-lb. 2/-; 28-lb. 3/9; 56-lb. 7/3; 1-cwt. 13/-.
- Sofnol Pure Hydrated Garden Lime. For flowers, fruit and vegetables. The best lime for garden use. Easy to apply. Free sprinkler enclosed in every bag. Trial sprinkler top carton 6d.; 7-lb. bag 1/2; 14-lb. bag 2/-; 28-lb. bag 3/6; 56-lb. bag 6/-; 1-cwt. bag 10/-; Five 1-cwt. bags at 9/- per cwt.; Ten 1-cwt. bags at 8/- per cwt.; carriage paid. Special quotations for large quantities.
- \*Steamed Bone Flour. 7-lb. 11d.; 14-lb. 1/8; 28-lb. 3/3; 56-lb. 6/-; 1-cwt. 11/-.
- \*Superphosphate of Lime. 1-lb. 2d.; 7-lb. 9d.; 14-lb. 1/3; 28-lb. 2/3; 56-lb. 4/-; 1-cwt. 6/6.
- \*Sulphate of Ammonia. 1-lb. 2d.; 7-lb. 10d.; 14-lb. 1/6; 28-lb. 3/-; 56-lb. 5/9; 1-cwt. 11/-.
- \*Sulphate of Iron. 1-lb. 4d.; 7-lb. 2/-; 14-lb. 3/3; 28-lb. 5/10; 56-lb. 10/6; 1-cwt. 19/-.
- \*Sulphate of Lime. 1-lb. 2d.; 7-lb. 1/-; 14-lb. 1/9; 28-lb. 2/9; 56-lb. 4/6; 1-cwt. 8/-.
- \*Sulphate of Magnesia. 1-lb. 2d.; 7-lb. 10d.; 14-lb. 1/6; 28-lb. 3/-; 56-lb. 5/10; 1-cwt. 11/6.
- \*Sulphate of Potash. 7-lb. 1/6; 14-lb. 2/6; 28-lb. 4/9; 56-lb. 9/-; 1-cwt. 16/-.
- Thompson's Vine and Plant Manure. 7-lb. 2/9; 14-lb. 4/6; 28-lb. 8/-; 1-cwt. 15/-; 1-cwt. 28/-.
- Tonk's Rose Manure. 7-lb. 2/9; 14-lb. 4/6; 28-lb. 8/-; 56-lb. 15/-; 1-cwt. 27/6.
- Wakeley's Hop Manure. Bags containing approx. 2-gals. 1/2; 1 Bushel 3/-; 4 Bushels 7/-.

### INSECTICIDES and PEST DESTROYERS.

- Abol Insecticide. 1/4-pt. 9d.; 1/2-pt. 1/4; 1-pt. 2/2; 1-qt. 3/4; 1-gal. 5/3; 1-gal. 9/6; 3-gal. 24/-; 5-gal. 38/4.
- Bordeaux Mixture. 1-lb. 3d.
- Cheshunt Compound. For preventing damping off. Use 1-oz. to 2-gal. of water; 1/2-lb. 1/-; 1-lb. 1/10.
- \*Derris Powder. 1-lb. 3/-; 7-lb. 2/10 per lb. 14-lb. 2/8 per lb. 28-lb. 4/4d.; 7-lb. 4d. per lb. 14-lb. 3d. per lb.; 28-lb. 3d. per lb.
- Gishurst Compound. In boxes 1/6 and 3/9.
- Kamforite. The Tonic Soil Steriliser. Tins, 1/3, 2/3, 3/3, 14-lb. 5/-; 28-lb. 7/6; 56-lb. 11/9; 1-cwt. 20/-.
- Katakilla McDougal's Insecticide Powder. To make 10-gallons, 2/-; to make 50-gallons, 6/-.
- Naphthaline Flake Commercial. 1-lb. 4d.; 7-lb. 2/6; 14-lb. 4/6; 28-lb. 9/-; 56-lb. 17/6; 1-cwt. 34/-.

\* Sold in the Chemists Department.

### INSECTICIDES—continued.

- \*Paris Green. 1-lb. 1/9; 7-lb. 1/8 per lb. 14-lb. 1/7 per lb.
- \*Quassia Chips. 1-lb. 6d.; 7-lb. 2/11; 14-lb. 4/8.
- "Slugene" (Stanleys) Slug Killer. In tins 9d., 1/6, 2/6. Bags, 28-lb. 15/-; 56-lb. 25/-; 1-cwt. 40/- carriage paid.
- "Sox" Non-Arsenical Insecticide. (Liquid and Tablets). A highly efficient killer of all insect pests, but harmless to the most tender plant life. Liquid, in tins, 1/3, 2/3, 3/-, 5/-, 9/-.
- \*Sulphide of Potassium or Liver of Sulphur. 1/2-lb. 10d.; 1-lb. 1/6.
- Sulphur (Commercial) Powdered. 1-lb. 2d.; 7-lb. 1/4; 28-lb. 4/6.
- Tobacco Powder, Corry's. Tins, 1/6 and 3/-.
- "Vaporite," The Original Soil Insecticide. Destroys all soil pests. Tins, 10d.; 1/6; 3/6; 14-lb. 5/6; 28-lb. 8/-; 56-lb. 11/3; 1-cwt. 17/6, carriage paid.
- XL—All Leaf Minor Insecticide. 1/4-pt. 1/2; 1/2-pt. 1/10; 1-pt. 3/-; 1-qt. 5/6; 1-gal. 10/-; 1-gal. 18/-.
- \*XL—All Liquid Insecticide (poisonous). 1/4-pt. 1/2; 1/2-pt. 1/10; 1-pt. 3/-; 1-qt. 5/6; 1-gal. 10/-; 1-gal. 18/-.

### FUMIGANTS (Greenhouse).

- \*Cyanide of Potash (poison). 98/100%, 1/4-lb. 1/1; 1/2-lb. 2/-; 1-lb. 3/9. 30%, 1/4-lb. 1/6; 1/2-lb. 2/9; 1-lb. 5/-.
- \*Darlington's Auto Shreds (poisonous). No. 1 double strength, per packet for 15,000 c. ft., 6/-; No. 2 for 10,000 c. ft. 4/6.
- \*McDougal's Fumers (poisonous). For 1,000 c. ft., 1/3; 2,000 c. ft., 2/-.
- \*Nicotine. 95.98%: 1-lb. 12/-; 5-lb. 9/9 per lb.
- Tetrachlorethane (for White Fly in Tomato Houses). 1-pt. 3/-; 1/2-gal. 10/-; 1-gal. 16/-.
- \*XL—All Cake Vaporiser (poisonous). Boxes 2/-; 4/6; 7/6; 13/6 and 24/-.
- \*XL—All Liquid Vaporiser (poisonous). In bottles 1/2; 1/9; 3/-; 5/9; 11/-; 21/-.
- XL—All White Fly Vapour. 1/4-pt. 10d.; 1/2-pt. 1/3; 1-pt. 2/-; 1-pt. 3/-; 1-qt. 5/-; 1-gal. 9/-; 1-gal. 15/-.

### FOR FRUIT TREES.

- McDougal's Ostico. 4-oz. tin 10d.; 8-oz. 1/6; 1-lb. 2/9; 2-lb. 5/-; 5-lb. 12/-; 10-lb. 20/-.
- Thompson's Styptic. Prevents bleeding in Vines. Bottles 2/- and 3/6.

### WINTER and SUMMER WASHES.

- Lime Sulphur. Per qt. 1/10; 1/2-gal. 2/8; 1-gal. 4/-.
- Winter use: 3-qts. make 10 gallons of solution.
- Summer use: 3-qts. make 20 gallons of solution.
- McDougal's Ovicide Tar Oil Winter Wash. 1-pt. tins 1/6; 1-qt. 2/6; 1/2-gal. 4/6; 1-gal. 7/6; 5-gal. 25/-.
- Mortegg Tar Oil Winter Wash. 1/2-pt. 1/-; 1-pt. 1/6; 1-qt. 2/6; 1/2-gal. 4/6; 1-gal. 8/-; 2-gal. 14/-; 5-gal. 28/6; 10-gal. 41/6.
- XL—All Caustic Winter Wash. Tins, 1-lb. 1/6; 7-lb. 7/3; 14-lb. 12/6; 28-lb. 24/-.

### WEED KILLERS.

- "Dyoweed" Non-Arsenical; (1-50) fully effective against all weeds.
- D.1. makes 3 gallons, 1/3. D.2. makes 6 gallons 2/3. D.3. makes 10 gallons, 3/6. D.4. makes 20 gallons, 5/6. D.5. makes 40 gallons, 9/6. 3 gallons make 150 gallons, 32/6.
- \*"Flowerbank" Weed Killer (poisonous). 1/2-gal. 3/9; 1-gal. 6/-; 2-gal. 10/6; 5-gal. 24/-.
- \*"Gordon" Weed Killer (poisonous). Most effective of all weed killers. 1/2-gal. 3/3; 1-gal. 5/3; 5-gal. 20/-; 10-gal. 38/-.
- Lawn Sand, Cooper's. (For destruction of daisies, weeds, etc., and improvement of grasses). 7-lb. 2/6; 14-lb. 4/-; 28-lb. 7/-; 1-cwt. 12/6; 1-cwt. 21/-.
- \*Weedicide, Cooper's Arsenical Liquid (poisonous). 1-gallon makes 100 gallons of solution. 1-pt. 2/-; 1-qt. 3/6; 1-gal. 5/6; 1-gal. 9/6; 2-gal. 18/6; 5-gal. 39/-; 10-gal. 60/-.



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## BULB FIBRE.

Bulb Fibre supplied in convenient linen bags, 6d. bag. Also supplied loose ... 1d. lb. 9/- per cwt.

# *Timothy's* LIQUID NICOTINE INSECTICIDE

(Poisonous)

A highly effective and penetrative Nicotine compound for the destruction of garden pests.

**GUARANTEED NOT TO BURN OR SCORCH THE MOST DELICATE FOLIAGE.**

Full directions for use on each can.

**Per 8-oz. Can**

**2/3**

Sold in the Chemists Dept.

# Useful Notes

## FOR EVERY GARDENER

### Weeds in Paths

The most up-to-date weed killer is Chlorate of Soda, which is cheap, effective, easy to apply and non-poisonous to man or animals. Make a solution of from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. in two gallons of water, and apply this quantity to ten square yards of path by means of a rose. Chlorate of Soda renders wood and cloth highly inflammable if it dries on them. Use metal containers, washing after use, and do not get the solution on your clothes!

### Watering

The free use of the hoe in Summer will prevent caking of the soil and evaporation from the surface, in addition to preventing growth of weeds, which rob the soil of nourishment. If watering is essential however, use rain or pond water, if available, and remember not to water if the sun is shining. The best time is in the evening. In dry seasons 'mulching' the ground—by spreading a layer of decayed leaves, manure or grass cuttings from the lawn—serves to conserve moisture and protect roots from the sun's power.

### Soils

**Clayey soils** should be trenched regularly and receive plenty of fresh horse manure, road sweepings, wood ashes, etc., to make them more porous. Add lime every three or four years, and leave in big ridges for the Winter whenever possible. Artificial manures—Basic Slag and Sulphate of Ammonia.

**Loamy soils** are the best types of garden soil. Deep trenching every three years, with cow or pig manure if available, and lime every three or four years. Artificial manures—Superphosphate, Kainit and Nitrate of Soda.

**Sandy soils** are liable to get too dry in summer. Avoid horse manure. Apply clay or lime every two years, if available. Suitable artificial manures—Superphosphate, Kainit and Nitrate of Soda.

**Peaty soils** are usually sour. Add lime to correct this. If wet, some drainage is desirable.